

# The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING JANUARY 13, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

## OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY

### THE PAUPER BURDEN—A RELIEF WE MAY JUSTLY CLAIM.

The great natural commercial advantages that necessitate the upbuilding of a city at this point, are not unattended by burdens of which any people would gladly relieve themselves. Chief among these is the large and unequal pauper burden, traceable to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The four thousand steamers that annually touch our wharves, bring among us from all sections the poor and penniless as well as the rich and prosperous. Of the former a large per centum is always sick and wholly destitute, appealing at once to the charity and kind offices of our people.

The poor are of a migratory nature, anyhow. Influenced by the hope that a better fortune is in store for them somewhere else, they are frequently on the move. Cairo is a grand centering point for these, as well as for the hundreds of a more indigent kind, who, as a last resort, are seeking the homes of distant and more fortunate relatives. The poverty-stricken of every degree, in fact, seem successful in reaching Cairo. The access is ready, and the point being regarded as distributing center alike of trade and travel, hundreds are drawn here annually who have not the remotest idea why they came, beyond the singular conjecture that "if they could only reach Cairo, something would turn up greatly to their advantage." The unmarked and unmarked-for graves that thickly dot the "pauper lot" in our own cemetery tell that scores and scores of these came here to die, to rot, to be consigned to a narrow grave, and be there forgot.

Year by year the vast tide of travel passing through Cairo has increased. In exact ratio has been the increase of our pauper burden. The Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Green river, the Washoe, the Ohio and Mississippi, by all these channels have paupers been brought among us, who claimed, at once, our sympathy and care. It is not a person, or a family, now and then, of which we speak; but a constant and increasing contribution to our pauper number. Every day new hands are extended for charity. Every day strange faces, wan, pale and ghastly, plead for help from us; and every day these petitions must be heeded, unless we choose to stifle the good impulses of our nature and see the transient poor starve at our doors and sicken and die in our streets.

We need not urge, at length, the reasons why our burdens in this respect are large and disproportionate to our wealth and population. The intelligent, observant reader is already advised. He sees the great stream of travel passing through our city, and cannot be blind to the lame and sick and weary who fill by the way. They come among us, and humanity itself revolts at the idea of driving them off to starve and die.

What, then, shall be done? The burden thus created has grown too grievous for this people to bear, of themselves. It is not of their own creating, and is cast upon them by an order of things for which they are not responsible. The problem is solvable, and thus: These poor, or the vast majority of them, are not of us, but of the public. The public furnishes the burden; then, upon the broad shoulders of the public let the burden be laid. The state has been asked for aid—the voice of our people, petitioning as one, will reach our present general assembly, asking that the poor, gathered in here from all quarters of the country, be supported, in part, by the state at large. Our own, and more than our own, we will cheerfully care for; but the great number—exceeding by ten fold our due proportion—who come from abroad, form a total which it is beyond our means to provide for, and greater than exact justice and fair dealing require of us to provide for.

The petition, then, now in circulation, asking the legislature to aid us to the extent of our own state taxes, for a period of ten years, should receive the signature of everybody who is willing to accord us the fair thing. The amount asked is not in excess of our expenditures, and, added to the fund annually raised by our tax payers, will ultimately enable us to provide ourselves with homes and farms for the poor that will so lessen our expenses that we may thereafter bear them ourselves without feeling overburdened.

### CAIRO AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

It does not require a very scrutinizing view of Cairo, and the broad area of country of which it forms a center, to convince any mind of even ordinary comprehension that no point in the Mississippi valley presents superior inducements to the manufacturer who, in the production of the staple products of that line of industry, flourishes in any other locality. We care not whether it is viewed as a field for the operation of the manufacturer of cotton or woolen goods, iron, agricultural implements, furniture, or what not, the superiority of our advantages are too palpable to be called into serious question.

Without entering into the dry details of this subject—for which, by the way, we have neither taste nor wonderful capacity—we may lay it down as an unassailable premise, that the three grand prerequisites to success in manufacturing are possessed by Cairo in an eminent degree. These are: the facility with which the crude material may be obtained; sufficient demand for the manufactured article, and ample means for the cheap and general distribution of the same. Who will question the existence of these essentials to this pursuit, who has given the country more than a passing glance? Every day seems to develop additional wealth in our mineral and agricultural resources,

and to render it more certain that we are in the center of a territory containing ample material for the use of every branch of manufacturing called for by the wants of the Mississippi valley. The proximity of coal, iron, salt-springs, clay, marble, sand-stone and boundless forests of the choicest timber, is undoubted—the cost of labor, power and food interposes no obstacle, while the climate is genial, healthy, and always exempt from those extremes from which many manufacturing pursuits seriously suffer.

At the onset we purposed no elaboration of this subject. We aimed only to call attention to the undeniable general facts which we have recited, in the hope that, falling under the eye of men of capital, they might excite the inquiry their importance deserves. If this much can be gained, we are certain of the result; for intelligent inquiry must satisfy the most biased mind that, as a field for the manufacturer, no other locality in this great valley presents equal advantages and attractions.

As time serves we shall deal with this subject more at length.

### THE INAUGURAL OF GOV. PALMER.

The inaugural address of governor Palmer was delivered to the general assembly on Monday, the galleries and all the available space on the floor, being closely filled with spectators.

He indorsed the message of the outgoing governor as containing suggestions which were entitled to the most earnest attention of the legislature, giving special prominence to the reference therein made to our system of public schools, our charitable, industrial and educational institutions. He is not favorable to "mountainous" local legislation. It complicates our laws and makes too great a demand upon the attention of the legislature. He recommends, therefore, a careful revision of the general incorporation laws, and a repeal of everything in special laws not in perfect consonance therewith. He elaborates this subject, as if anticipating its unpopularity with the specially incorporated interest, now a power entitled to respect and conciliation, and carries it into a discussion of state-rights, wherein he gives expression to a few sound and democratic ideas. It is essential, he says, to the usefulness of state governments that their just authority should be respected by that of the nation, and upon a mutual respect depends the harmony of the whole. Continuing in this connection, he says:

It is the clear duty of the national government to decline the exercise of all doubtful powers when the neglect to do so would be to bring it into disrepute already occupied by the states, and thereby raising embarrassing questions, presenting a singular and dangerous instance of two jurisdictions claiming the right to control the same class of subjects, and creating rival corporations with different powers. Arguments may be found for the exercise of this class of powers by congress, but they are greatly overbalanced by the evils it would produce.

Upon the whole there is very little that is original, little to commend, little to commend in the inaugural. It tells of an honest purpose on the part of the author to diligently look after and earnestly defend and promote the common interests of the people, and is strangely free from expressions and suggestions of a partisan nature.

### THOS. H. CORBETT, OF BALLARD.

The many friends of Mr. Corbett will observe with pleasure, the dignified and becoming manner in which he is discharging the important trusts confided with him by his fellow-citizens. Although a comparatively young man, he is making his mark in the councils of his state, as a vigilant, careful and intelligent representative.

In the Kentucky legislature on the 9th inst., Mr. Corbett introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on federal relations:

Whereas, It becomes the dignity of a great nation to act with generous magnanimity to its own people; therefore,

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Kentucky, That the congress of the United States is most respectfully requested to remove all political disabilities which may have attached to any of the citizens of this state by virtue of the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

True to the ancient faith and teachings of her illustrious Clay, Kentucky will defend the constitution and Union in the future as in the past; but she now wishes above all things to see universal peace, harmony, fraternity, and concord prevail throughout the entire republic; and she believes that this can and will be most surely accomplished by universal amnesty and forgiveness.

Resolved, further, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective bodies.

### A LEADING RADICAL FOR REBEL ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The latest telegrams from Nashville, Tennessee, contain the announcement that secretary Fletcher is out in a letter advocating the removal of political disabilities from the rebels of the state. He says the time has come when a sound policy and the interests of the whole people imperatively demand this course. The rebels, he says, have suffered more than enough already, and if a liberal policy is not at once inaugurated by the party in power, radicalism in Tennessee is doomed to go by the board. He sharply criticizes the malignant policy of Brownlow, and contends that the disturbed condition of the state is mainly owing to the vindictive and blood-thirsty policy of the governor. In ability secretary Fletcher is head and shoulders above any radical in the state, and the fact that he has now come out squarely in favor of extending the franchise, in connection with his large in-

fluence, is favorable for the early inauguration of liberal measures, provided the present legislature is capable of anything of the sort.

### EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

**Two New Claimants.**  
To the seat in congress from the Louisiana district which the negro Menard aspired to have entered the lists, and are, in legal parlance, engaged in quite a round of rebutting and surrebutting. One of them—a Mr. Jones—claims that the poll-books were barfacedly altered so as to wipe out a majority of ninety-five in his favor. The new aspect thus given the case is a god-send to the radicals, as it relieves them from the necessity of indirect vote against Menard. They never intended to permit that negro to take his seat, but, for policy's sake, disliked very much to say so. Cuffy must now, as heretofore, fill subordinate positions.

**The Charge Disloyalty.**  
Having been lodged against Mr. Switzer, of the ninth Missouri district, his competitor Anderson took his seat. The returning reason of the house, finding this charge apiece of those rung everywhere by shameless radical scoundrels, will out Anderson and give the seat to Switzer. It is about time for the good sense of the people to put a quietus upon that cowardly yelp of "traitor."

**Universal Negro Suffrage.**  
As everybody expected! Negro suffrage, unqualified and universal, is becoming the grand, consuming and absorbing hobby of the present congress. Too cowardly to attempt its enforcement upon the states by enactment, that detestable body has commenced the work of "educating up the masses." A constitutional amendment, providing for the removal of all restrictions among voters for presidential electors on account of color, etc., has been reported to the house, with a bill regulating all the details. This amendment, like the others, will be hurried before the legislatures of the different states, before the people can have a chance to elect representatives who might reflect their views thereon. Of course, otherwise, it could never be tacked to our federal constitution.

**The Next Drive.**  
will be unqualified negro-suffrage in the States under an act of congress! And then will the people thunder out their exasperation, and angrily clank the chains an usurping congress has riveted upon them? Not a bit of it! They'll tamely submit. More than this, through a corrupted ballot-box, indorse it, if New England but say so!

**How They Voted.**  
The democratic delegation in congress voted, as a body, in favor of the repeal of the civil-tenure act. There were only 47 votes in the negative, every one of which was cast by the radicals.

**Bounty Claims Paid in 1868.**  
From a tabular statement of the additional bounty claims paid and rejected, and the amount of money disbursed up to December 31st, 1868, under act of July, 1865, it appears that Ohio had 45,031 claims. The aggregate amount paid was \$4,447,000; Indiana had 30,737 claims, and the amount was \$3,227,000; Missouri had 11,709 claims, and was paid \$1,668,000; Illinois had 42,000 claims, and was paid \$4,227,000; Kentucky had 11,368 claims, and was paid \$730,000.

The whole number of claims for all the States was 399,090, and the aggregate amount paid was \$38,760,000.

### Slavery in Kentucky!—So Said.

A radical congressman, from the interior of Indiana, arose in his place in the house, on Monday last, and declared that African slavery—pure and unadulterated, with all the "thumb-screwing, cat-o-nine tail horrors of 1860, still existed in Trimble, Carroll and Owen counties, Kentucky; that the crack of the driver's whip and the screech of lacerated Cudjo could still be heard in those benighted regions! O, monstrous! It is true that the gentleman representing those counties, promptly pronounced these declarations ridiculously false, as they no doubt are, but what of that? That out no figure in the case whatsoever! The purpose was to stab Kentucky, and very properly did speaker Colfax call the Kentucky representative to order, who sought, by a simple vindication of the truth, to shield the old commonwealth from the blow! It has come to a pretty pass, indeed, if a radical congressman may not slander even a "rebel" state, without contradiction from "impudent sticklers for ridiculous truth!" "Bully for Colfax!"

### NOTICE.

The board of health desire to obtain a house with from three to six rooms, somewhere in the suburbs of the city, to be used, for the time being, as a small pox hospital; and notice is hereby given that proposals for the use of such house will be received by the city marshal, or alderman Vincent, at his store from this date. It is desirable that the proposals should be sent in immediately. By order of the board of health.

JAMES CARROLL, Chairman.

CAIRO, Jan. 12, 1869.

### HEALTH INSURANCE.

#### THE PEORIA

MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Peoria, Illinois.

The First and Best Institution of the Kind in the United States.

Weekly Benefit from \$5 to \$40 in case of sickness. Every man or female of Healthy Constitution can be a member.

This institution is legally incorporated under the laws of Illinois. For particulars apply to

LOUIS HERBERT, General Agent for State of Illinois.

FOR SALE—Legal Blanks, at the office of the Cairo Bulletin.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Cairo, Illinois.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$100,000

W. P. HALLIDAY, President;

A. B. SAFFORD, Cashier;

WALTER HYSLOP, Assistant Cashier.

Directors.

S. STATTIS TAYLOR, W. P. HALLIDAY,

SCOTT WHITE, ROBE. HUNTINGHAM,

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, STEPHEN BIRD,

A. B. SAFFORD.

Exchange, Coin, and United States Bonds

Bought and Sold.

Deposits Received, and a General Banking

Business Conducted.

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### GAS FITTERS.

#### CHANGE OF FIRM.

C. F. YEAGER & CO.,

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of

Aug. Kormeyer, are prepared to do all kinds of

Gas and Steam Fitting

In a neat and workmanlike manner. We are also prepared

to repair all kinds of gas fixtures, and by our

process of burning and gliding make them in every

particular as good as new. Those having such fixtures,

will please give us a call—satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

C. F. YEAGER,

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### SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

CARL L. THOMAS,

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

Shop—South-east corner of Eighth street and Com-

mercial Avenue (up stairs).

Cairo, Illinois.

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### AMUSEMENTS.

#### CAIRO CASINO.

This society will celebrate its first anniversary by a

grand

Masquerade Ball, at Washington Hall

—OR—

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

Tickets . . . . . \$1 00

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. MYERS, W. ALBA,

W. P. REERWART,

FLORE MANAGERS.

C. FEUCHTER, LOUIS BLATTAU,

W. BOGE, C. SCHULTZ.

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### DRY GOODS, ETC.

#### R. H. CUNNINGHAM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CUTLERY, NOTIONS

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,

Blankets, Cassimeres and Jeans

Best Calicoes . . . . . 12 1/2c.

DeLaines . . . . . 30c.

Heavy Brown Domestic . . . . . 17c.

Hoop Skirts . . . . . 50c.

500 Gents' Hats at . . . . . 75c. each

A Splendid Line of

WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES

Buyers will do well to call and examine my stock

before purchasing elsewhere.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM,

No. 69 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILL.

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### SHEETS' HOUSE,

Corner Market and Court Streets,

PADUCAH, KY.

This new, spacious, elegant and well-appointed

building, will be opened for the reception of guests on

and after January 13th. The entire house is newly and

elegantly furnished, containing excellent rooms for

the accommodation of lady boarders, and all other

conveniences found in the best houses in the South-

west. Charges moderate.

Three elegantly situated and well finished business

rooms on the first floor will be rented on reasonable

terms to a good tenant.

Jan69m

### NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Take notice that there will be a special term of the

Court of Common Pleas of the city of Cairo, to be held

at the Court House in said city of Cairo, commencing

Monday, the first day of February, A. D. 1869,

at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the trans-

action of general business.

All persons interested will give themselves ac-

cordingly.

Dated Cairo, Illinois, January 11, 1869.

JOHN HOGAN,

Jan11dtw City Marshal of the city of Cairo, Ill.

## DRY-GOODS.

### NEW ARRIVALS! NEW ARRIVALS!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GOODS

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

—

L. BLUM,

122 Commercial Avenue,

Inform the citizens of Cairo and vicinity that he has

on hand one of the largest and best assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions,

In Southern Illinois, which he offers at prices that will

defy competition.

—

We will sell Prints, for best brands, at from . . . \$8 to 10c

Yard wide Bleached Muslin . . . . . 12 1/2c

Heavy yard wide Sheet . . . . . 15c

All-wool Flannel at . . . . . 30c

White Blankets per pair, at . . . . . \$3 50

Large size all-wool double Shawls at . . . . . 4 25

New style ladies' Cloaks at \$3 00 and upwards

Good Linseys at . . . . . 20c

Elegant and very heavy changeable and fig-

ured Poplins, per yard, from . . . . . \$5 to 10c

Silk Poplins at . . . . . 75c

Good yard-wide Merino at . . . . . 90c

—

A large assortment of

Black and Colored Alpaca at 25 cents

AND UPWARDS.

And numerous other styles of Dress Goods corres-

pondingly low.

All- linen Handkerchiefs at . . . . . 10c

All- linen Toweling, per yard, at . . . . . 12 1/2c

Good Table Linens at . . . . . 45c

Irish Linen, yard wide . . . . . 40c

All-wool Socks . . . . . 30c

Ladies' Merino Hose . . . . . 15c

Merino Undershirts and Drawers . . . . . 50c

—

Also, a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Such as

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

RIBBONS,

VELVETS,

FRINGES,

GIMPS,

SATIN TRIMMINGS

BUTTONS, Etc

Alexander Kid Gloves . . . . . \$1 75

French Corsets . . . . . 1 00

Round Corsets . . . . . 1 00

And all other Goods correspondingly low.

—

It is therefore to the interest of every person buying

goods to call at

122 Commercial Avenue,

Before buying elsewhere, as money saved is money

made.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore ex-

tended to us, we hope to receive